

Status of Phenix "Local" Polarimeter

B. Fox

RHIC Spin Collaboration Meeting
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RIKEN BNL Research Center, Brookhaven National Laboratory

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128

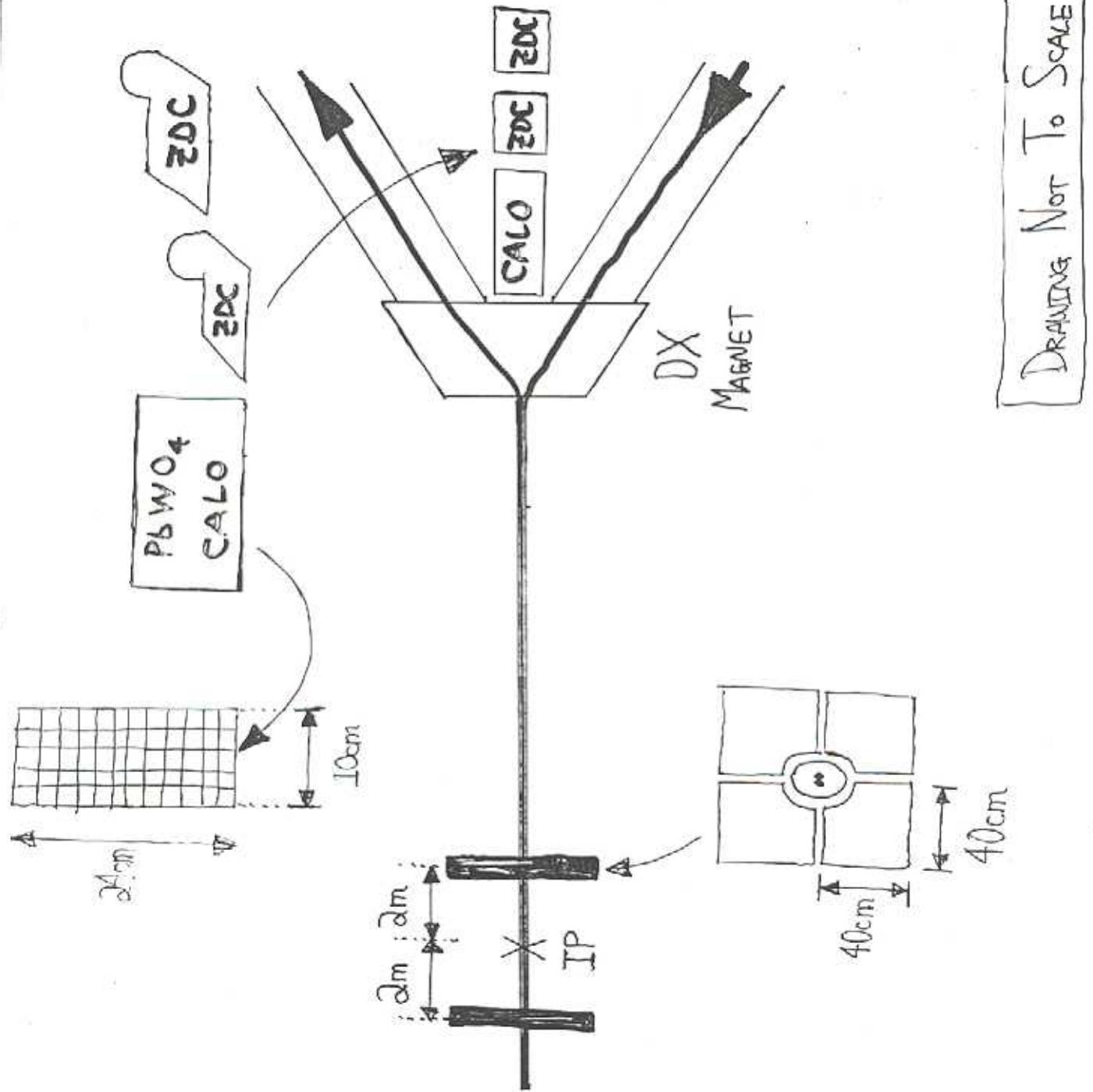
B. Fox

For

L. Bland, G. Bunce, A. Deshpande, Y. Fukao, Y. Goto,
K. Imai, R. Muto, E. Pascuzzi, N. Saito, F. Sakuma,
M. Togawa, J. Tojo

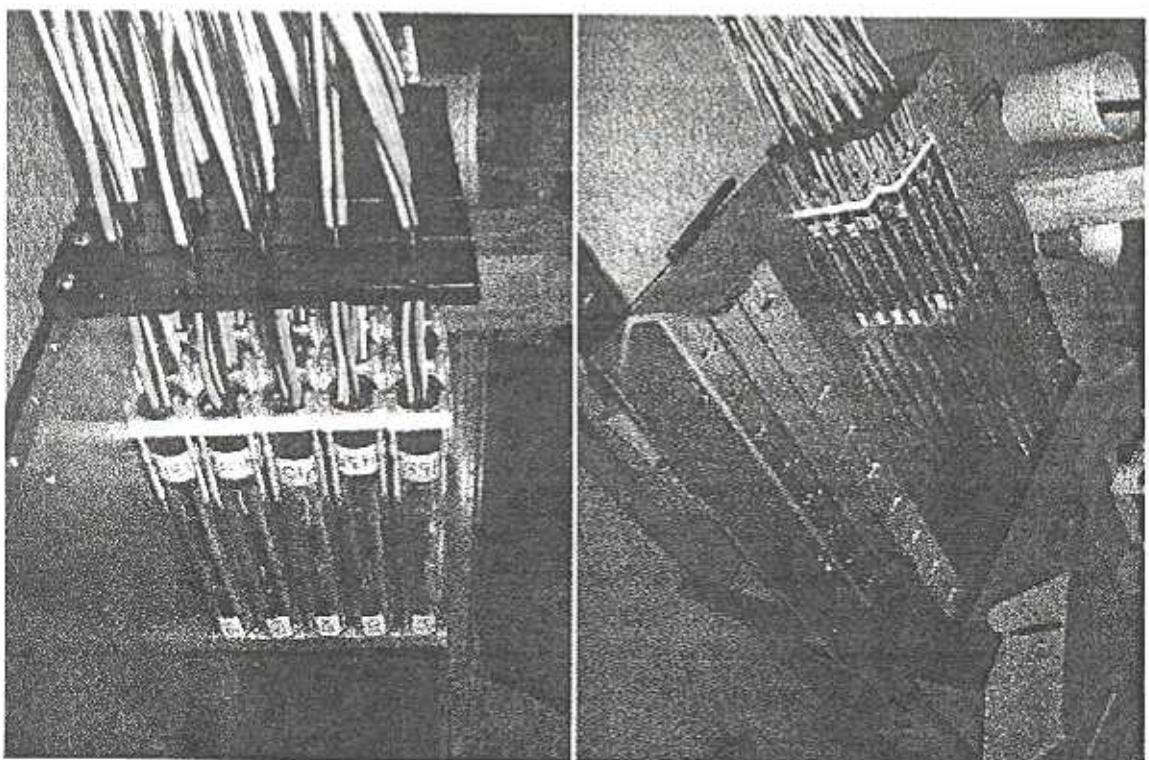
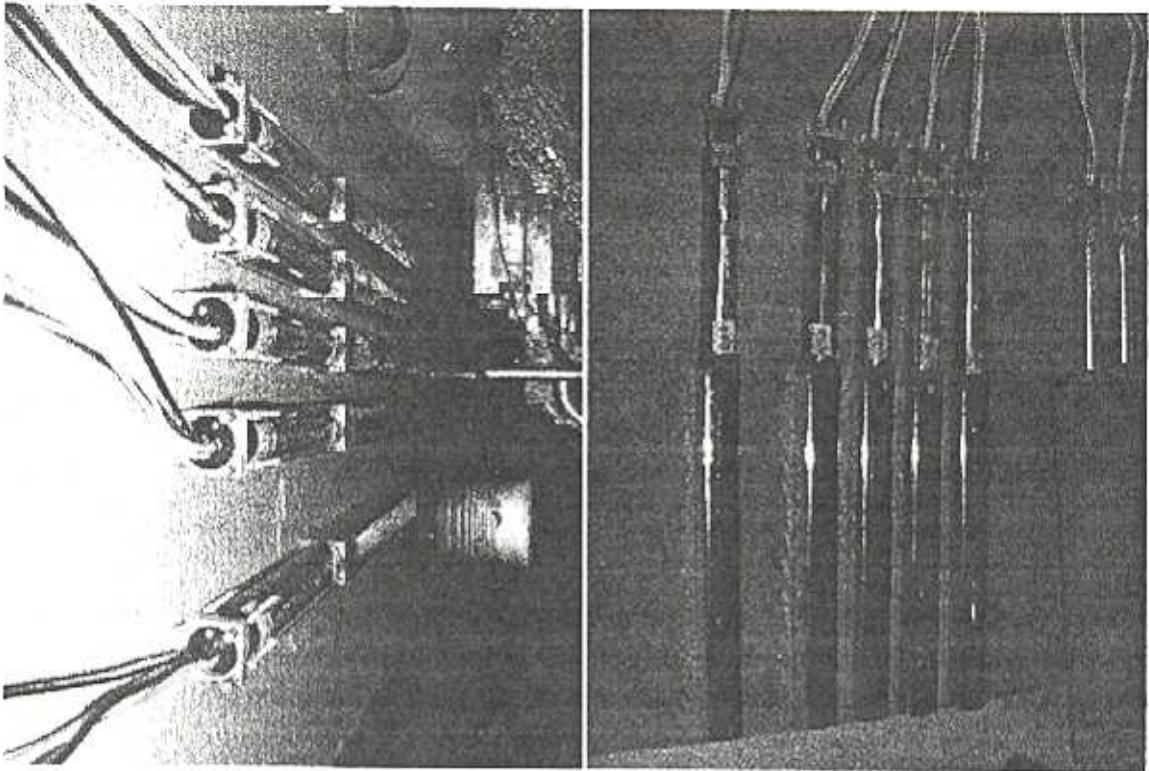
W. Dalton, W. Lenz, D. von Lintig

R. Alforque, Arón K., G. McIntyre, T. Curcio



The Towers & The Calorimeter

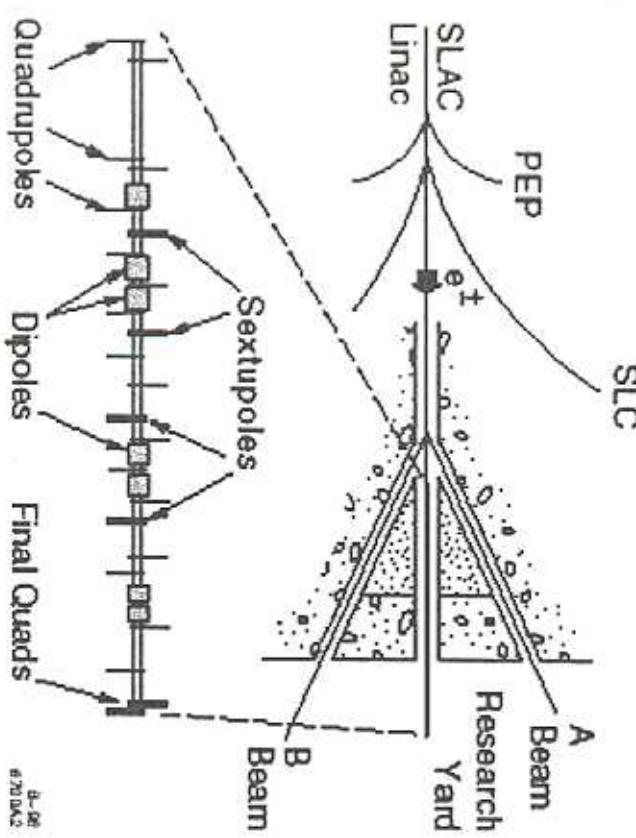
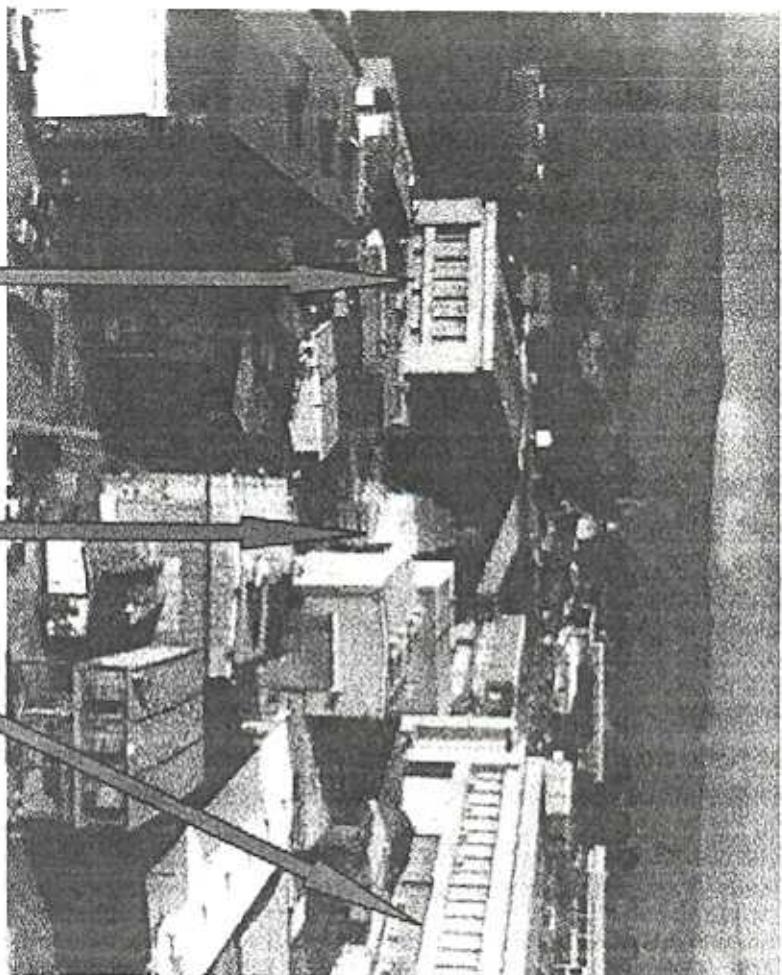
Don V. L.
Bill D., Bill L.
Rudy A., Aron K.



Final Focus Test Beam

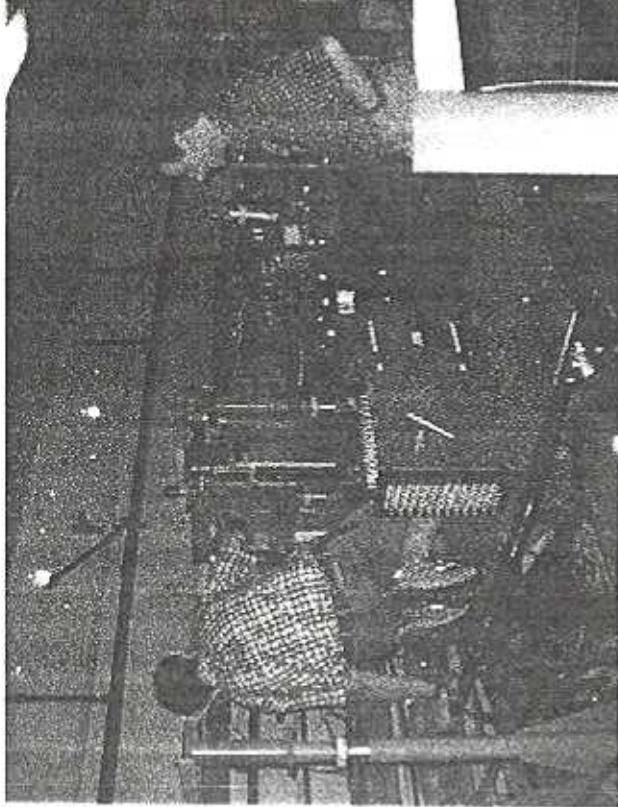


131



Built by an international collaboration
End Station B
End Station A to work on achieving minute beam spots
For work on NLC:
1998: 1 micron(wide) by 0.06 micron(height)

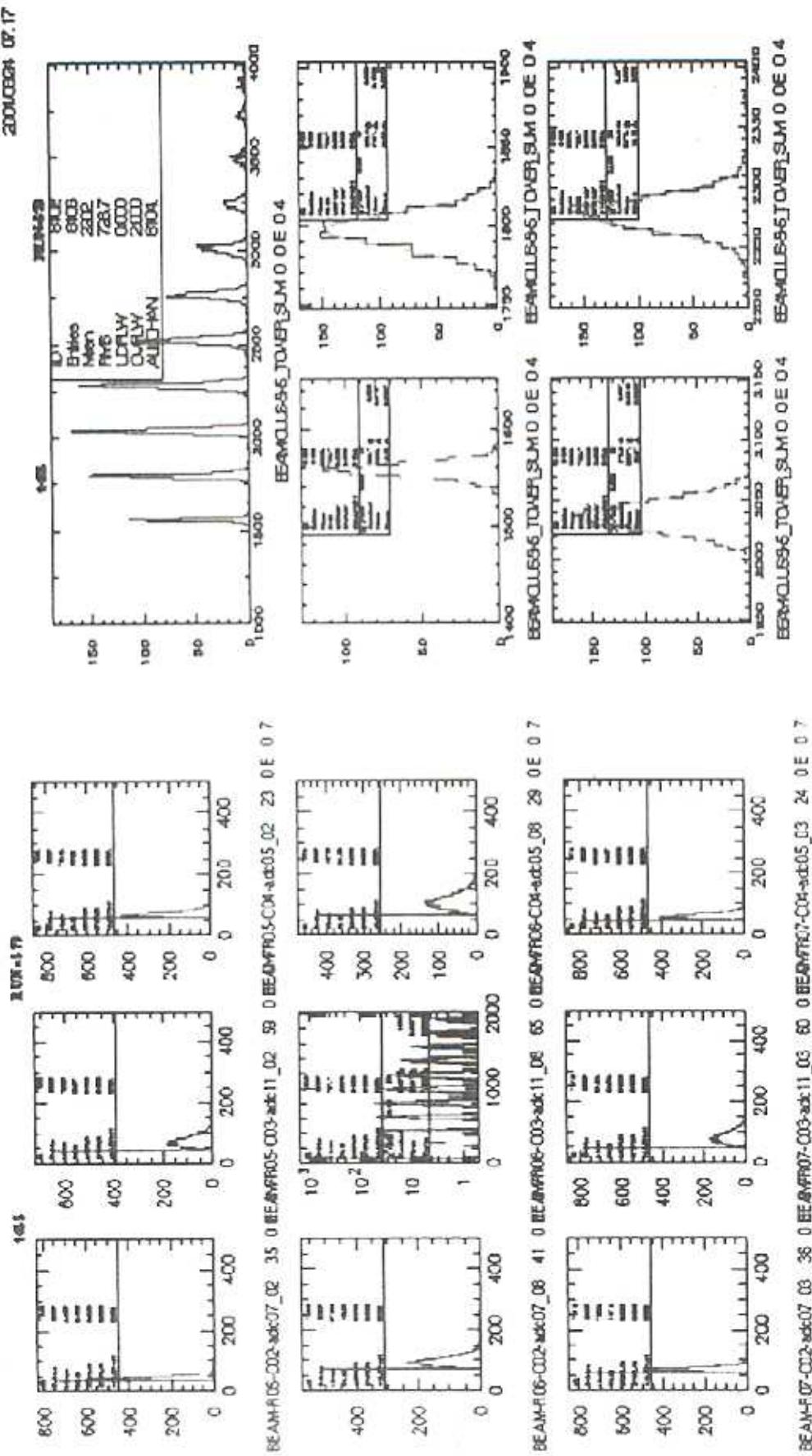
Inside FFTB... Setup 1



Calorimeter arrives
At SLAC

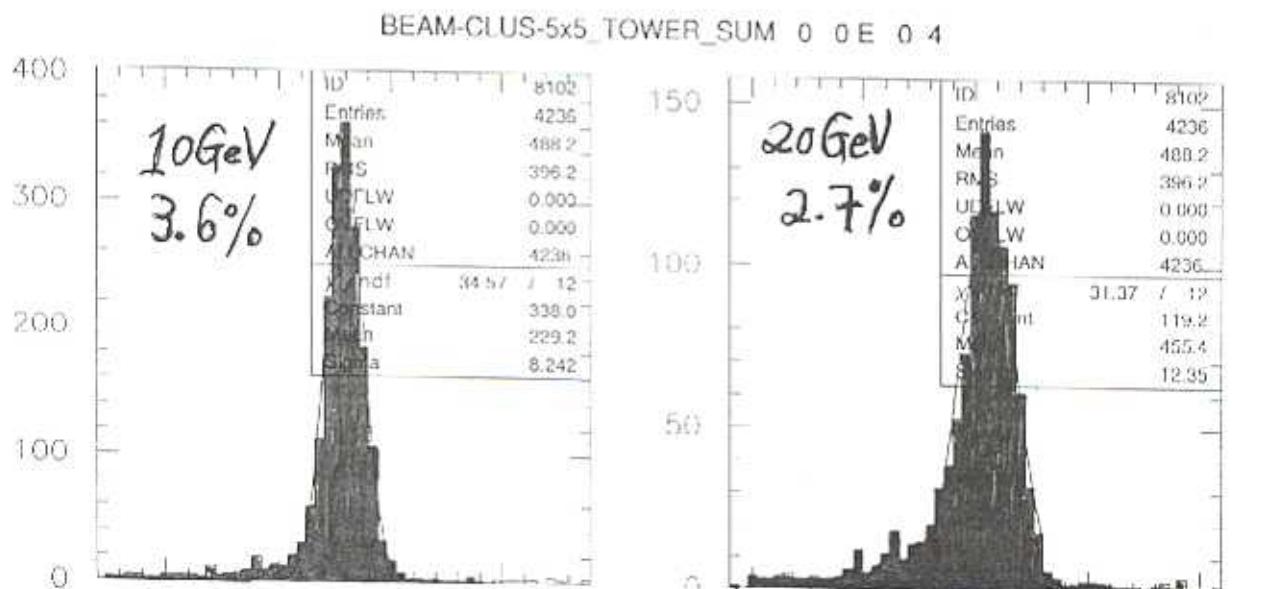
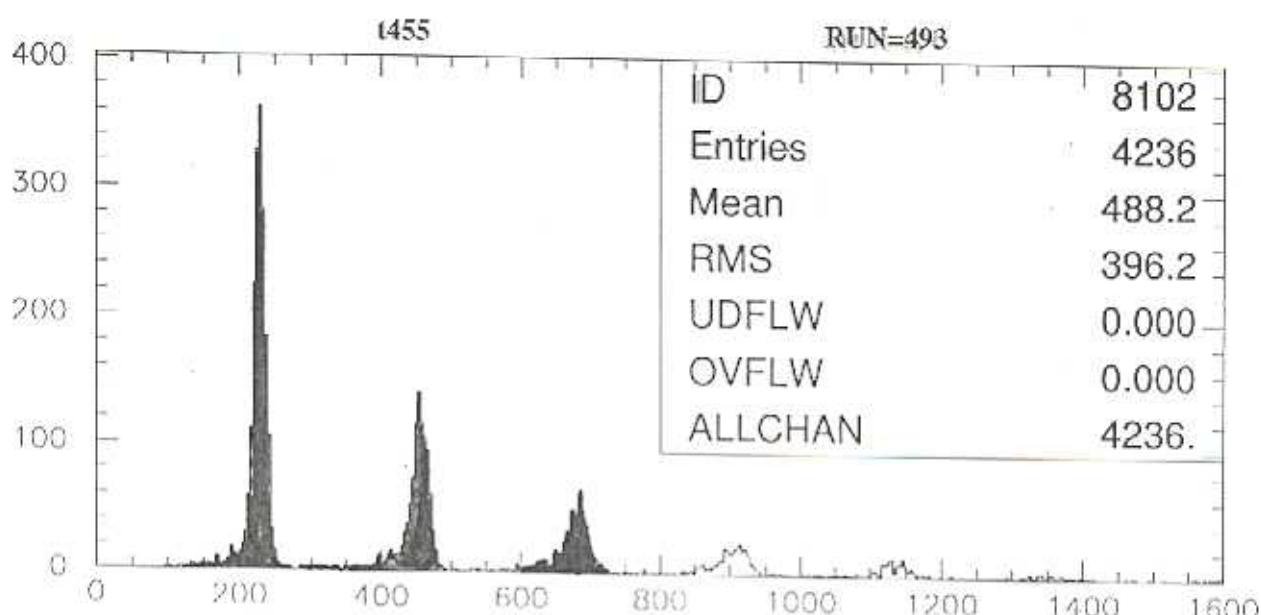


1st Look at what we had...

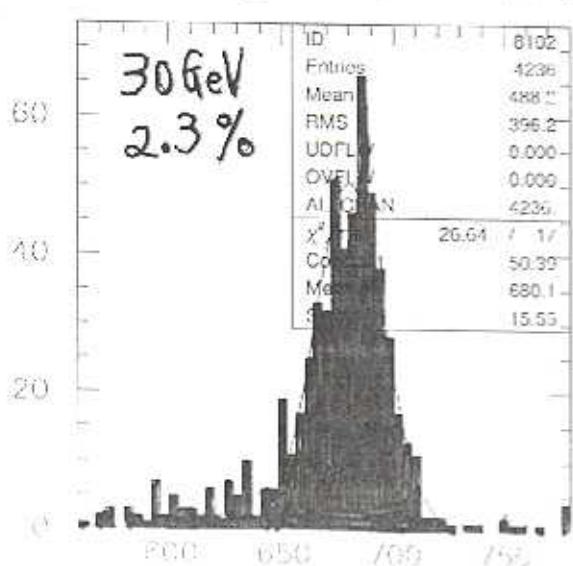


Center block: Column 3, Row 6

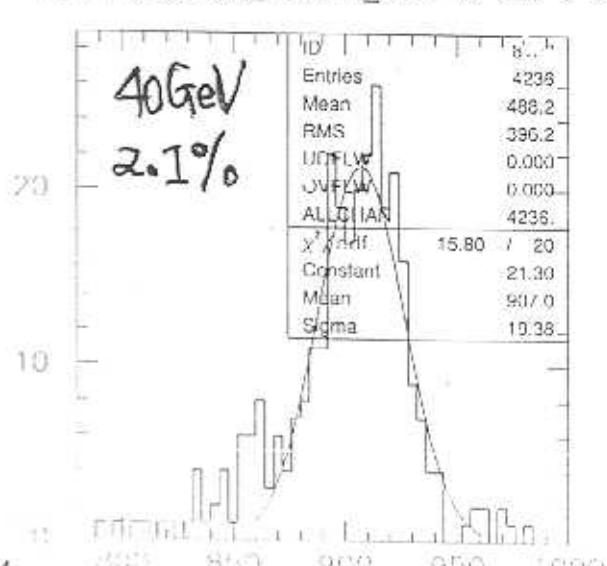
1,2,3,4... electron peaks



BEAM-CLUS-5x5_TOWER_SUM 0 0 E 0 4



BFAM-CLUS-5x5_TOWER_SUM 0 0 E 0 4



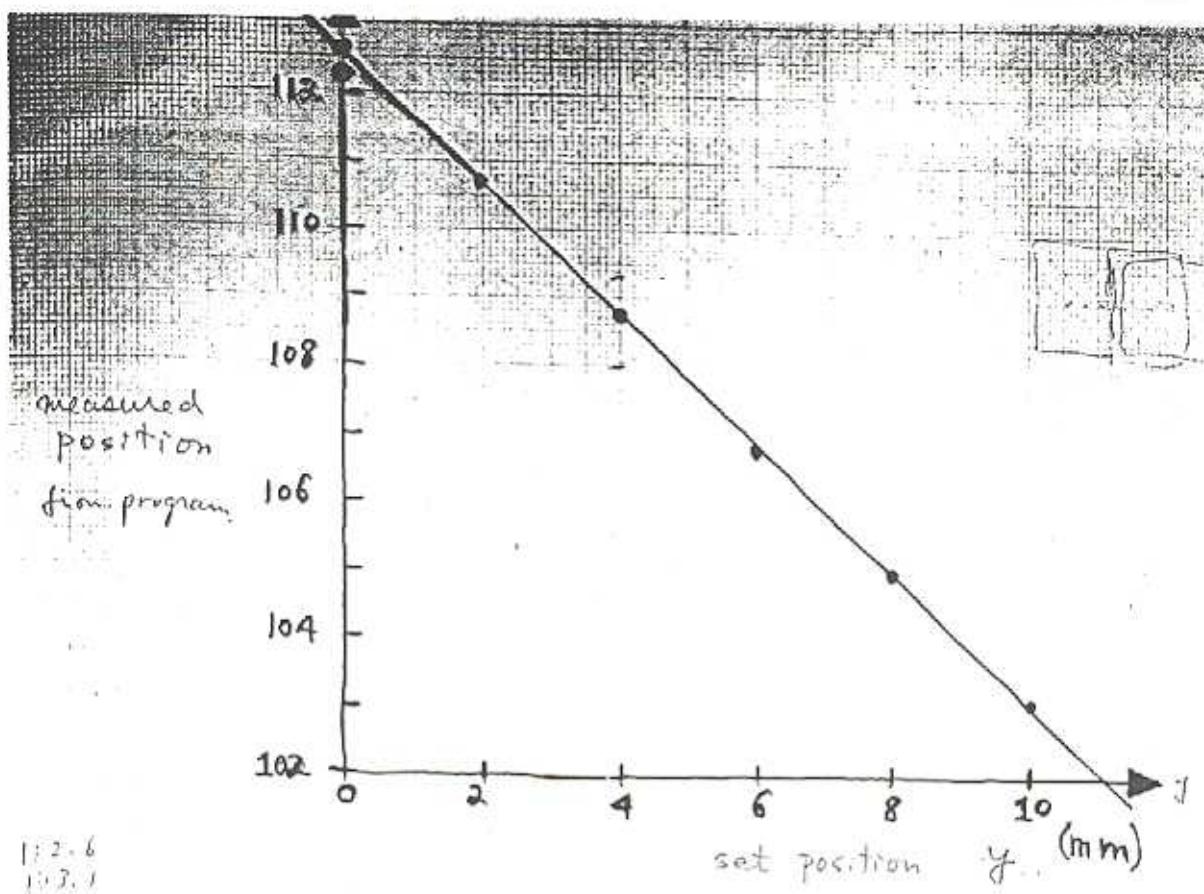
Shower Profile

- Scan the entire calorimeter: all towers at their centers
- Row 3, block 6 (approx. center of the calorimeter)

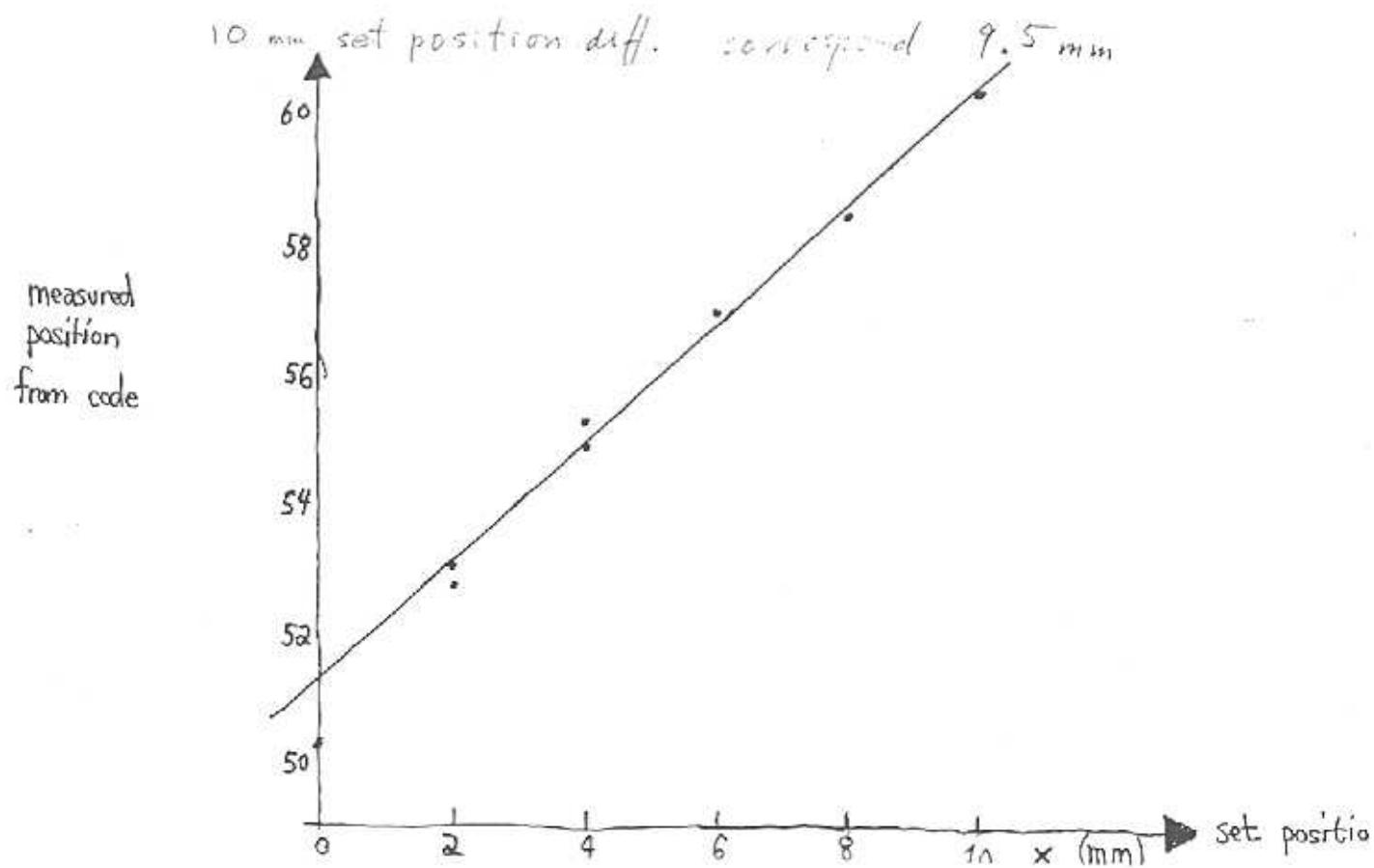


On diagonals, edges and in-between
With 2 mm steps

- Edge block (has crystals on 3 sides) and corner blocks (has crystals on two sides only) → See how showers look there
- Ask for 5,10,15 & 20 GeV electrons: 1 electron/bunch, 2,3,4,5 electrons/bunch
- 10 GeV data with pre-shower counter in front of the calorimeter to see what happens to the energy/position resolution by adding material in front of the calorimeter
- Steel plate to simulate the wall of the DX magnet (10 GeV data)



It comes from Runt 623 to Runt 628.

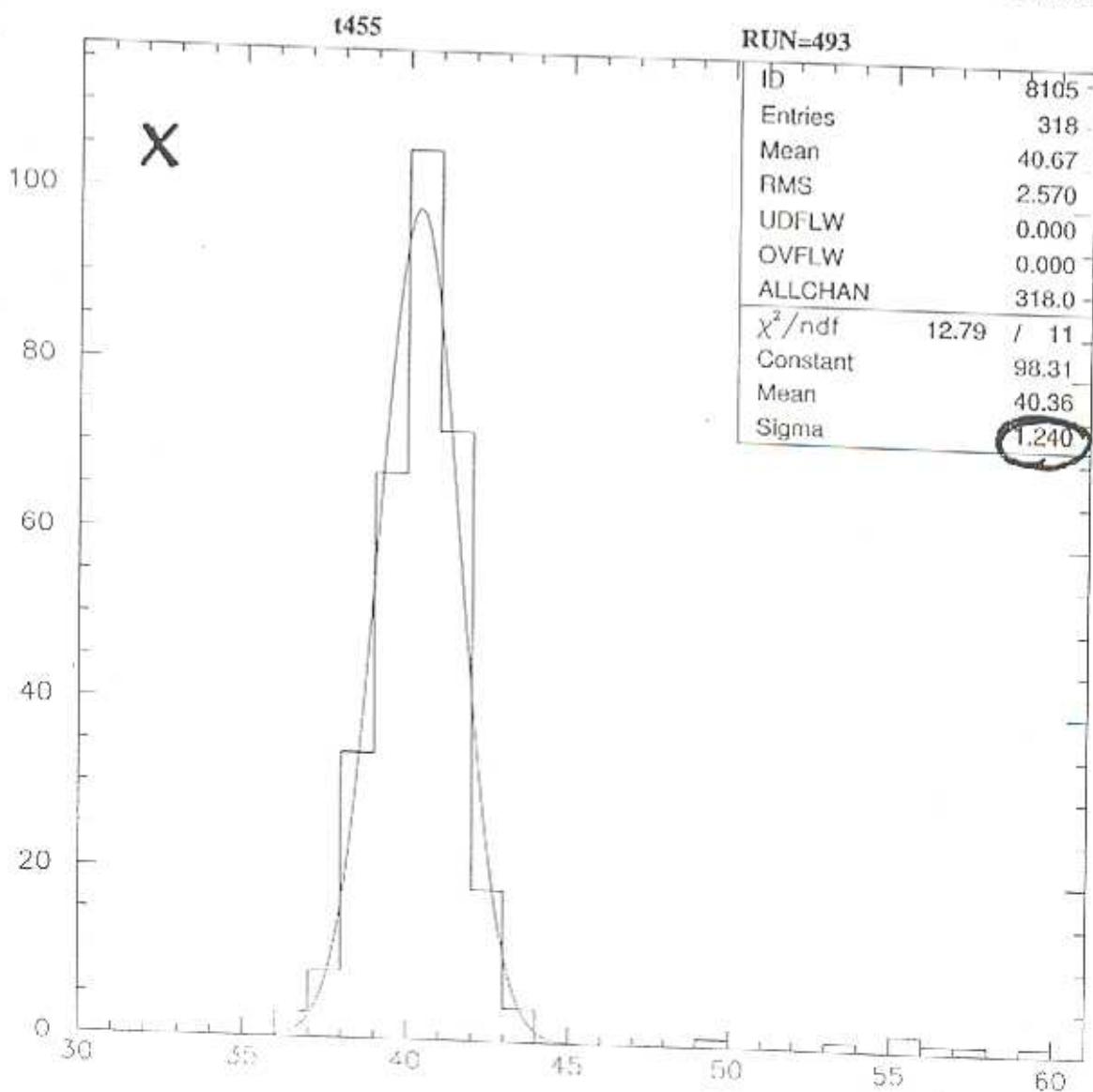


Area work To install 10cm high stage is
on-going

* splitter on R07(C03) were removed
P08(C03)

→ pulse-height in DAQ should be twice larger

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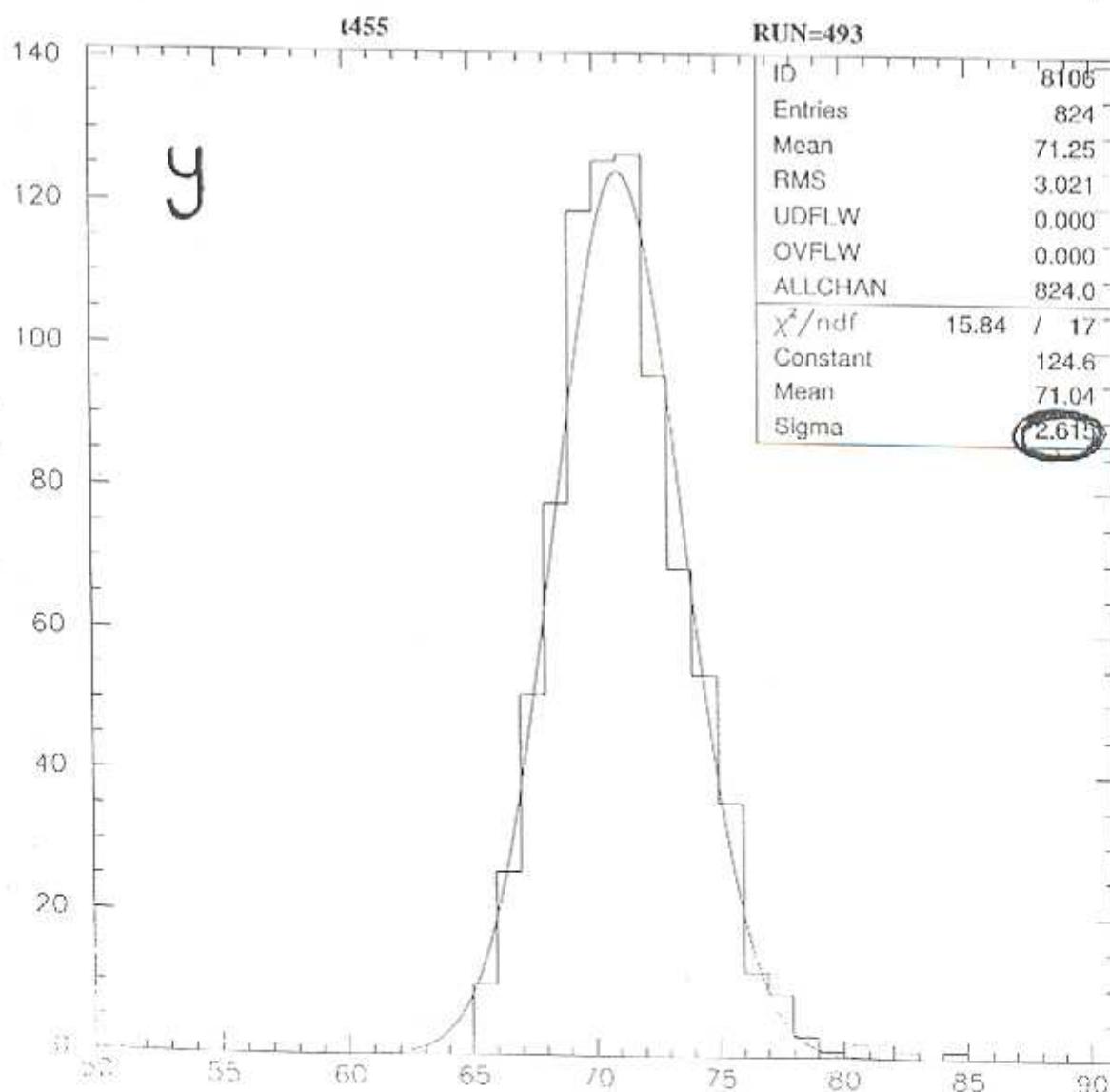


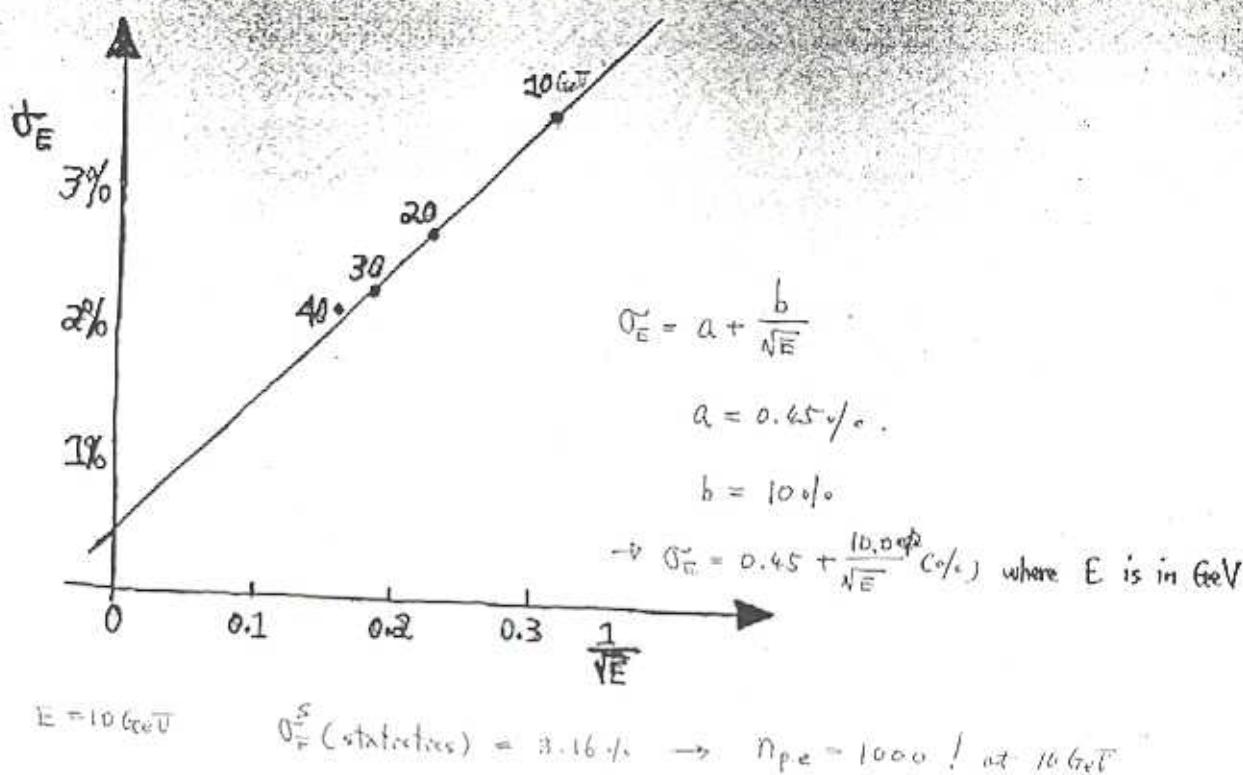
Results from cluster-fitting program using line weights or p.136-137. The widths are
 $\sigma_x = 1.2 \text{ mm}$, $\sigma_y = 2.6 \text{ mm}$.

This is consistent with a beam width for $x \approx 1 \text{ mm}$,
 and $y \approx 3 \text{ mm}$. The actual resolution is smaller.

Note that $\chi^2/\text{dof} \approx 1 \Rightarrow$ using line weight
 seems to be a good estimator. Check by comparing
 with linear fit.

2001/08/23 09.17





nominal value of p.e. ~ 10 / 1000 for 5" tube. (Russian data sheet.)
 $5'' \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}^2$ (15 m^2) $\times \cancel{0.44} \rightarrow 35$ 80000 p.e at 10 GeV
 $\frac{1}{10}$ filter $\times 0.1 \rightarrow 3520$ p.e

why 1000 p.e instead of 3520 (expected) ?

- { index of cookie
- { filtering factor $< \frac{1}{10}$ due to non perpendicular light
- { ?

cosmic $d\gamma/dx \rightarrow 26 \text{ m}^2 / 2 \text{ cm} \text{ ph} \text{ sr} \rightarrow$
 $\frac{1}{1000} \text{ p.e./10 GeV} \rightarrow 2.6 \text{ p.e. for cosmic ray}$

Outlook

- Design and Safety Review
- Analysis of SLAC test beam data
- Check calibrations at LEGS using ~1 GeV photons
- Temperature Control and Monitoring
- GMS Upgrade
- Bunch bits V124 module
- ZDCs from CAD
- Redesign of the “back” box
- Monte Carlo
- Stand Alone Trigger for the calorimeter
- Trigger counters for IPI2
- DAQ